

## ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Young Men of Massachusetts, assembled in Democratic Convention at Worcester, September 23, 1835, having nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President of the United States, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, for Vice President, MARCUS MORTON for Governor, and WILLIAM FOSTER for Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth, desire without presumption and without arrogance to address their fellow-citizens on the present aspect of political parties.

The questions of domestic policy, by which the State has heretofore been convulsed, are in a great measure quieted. The rapid progress of our country has given to states and cities, capacity for the boldest enterprises of internal improvements; the Bank has been compelled to yield to the decision of the people, expressed with a firmness which overawes even the most desperate politician; while the defence of a protective tariff has been abandoned by its favorite champion; and the rights of our manufacturing industry have now no security but in the justice of those who have never excited unreasonable expectations. The political contest in Massachusetts is therefore no longer a contest of opposing interests; but has become strictly a division of principle. It is the contest between the power of the people, and the influence of wealth, separating itself from the people; between DEMOCRACY and WHIGGISM; between the party of justice, and the party of privilege; between a party which rests its strength on masses of persons, and a party which rests its strength on masses of pecuniary interests.

### I. WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Fellow-citizens, we address you as the advocates of *Democracy*, which is a government founded on persons and not on property,—recognizing not only equality before the law, but equality of political franchises.

Or Democracy may be defined, the government which rests its support on public opinion. It recognizes the great truth, that the munificent Author of being has conferred the gifts of mind upon every member of the human race without distinction of outward circumstances. Whatever of other possessions may be engrossed, mind asserts its own independence. Lands, estates, the produce of mines, the fertility of the seas, these may all be usurped by a privileged class. The grasping powers of avarice, assuming the form of ambitious power, may acquire realm after realm, subdue continents, compass the earth in its schemes of aggrandizement, and sigh after other worlds; but mind eludes the power of appropriation; it exists only in its own individuality; it is a possession which cannot be confiscated and cannot be torn away; it laughs at chains; it bursts from imprisonment; it defies monopoly. A government of equal rights must, therefore, rest upon mind; it is the reflection of public opinion; it acknowledges, that the sum of the moral intelligence of the community should rule the State.

Or Democracy may be defined the government, that applies morals to politics. It does not own prescription to be a valid plea for public injustice; but steadily, yet not rashly, studies to eradicate established abuses; and to bring social institutions and laws into perfect harmony with moral right.

In this sense, Democracy is the party of progress and the party of reform. It aims constantly at improvement; not dismayed by the natural and necessary imperfections of all human effort; and not giving way to despair, because every hope does not ripen into fruit.

Or Democracy is the government, which asserts that the public happiness is the true object of legislation. It is therefore that system, which aims at elevating the masses of mankind by awakening those masses to the knowledge and the care of their own interests. "The history of the more numerous classes has hitherto been but the relation of events, which, founding at once a great inequality of fortune, of enjoyment and of individual happiness, have gradually placed the larger part of every nation under guardianship and in a state of dependence." Refinement and civilization were reserved for the more favored inhabitants of cities. The contempt for the common man became so fixed, that it infused itself into language. The pursuits of agriculture were held in contempt. Was extravagance of superstition to be censured, it was called *Paganism*, which originally meant only life in the country; coarseness of feeling was branded as rustic; the word *boor*, now a term of reproach, meant originally but a cultivator of the soil; a *heathen* was at first but the dweller on the heath; a *villain* was no more than the resident of a village. It is one of the happiest results of our free institutions, that it has reversed these false and ignoble distinctions; and refusing to gratify the pride of caste, has acknowledged the common mind to be the true material for a commonwealth. Every thing has hitherto been done for the happy few. It is not possible to endow an aristocracy with greater benefits, than they have already enjoyed; there is no room to hope, that individual minds will be more powerful or more fully developed, than the minds of the greatest sages of past time. The world can advance only by diffusing intelligence and the elements of happiness among the people; by cultivating and improving their moral and intellectual powers. To accomplish this end by means of the people themselves is the highest purpose of democracy. If it be the duty of the individual to strive after a perfection like the perfection of God, how much more ought a nation to be the image of Deity. Our institutions have acknowledged the common mind to be the true Parian marble, fit to be wrought into likeness to a God. The mission of America is the culture and the happiness of the masses.

Or Democracy is the party that cherishes justice and peace. "Our institutions are essentially pacific." "Claiming nothing but what is right, submitting to nothing that is wrong," our country commands respect, and offers the right hand of perpetual amity to every nation on the globe.

Or Democracy is a government, by its very nature opposed to monopoly. For in this form, not less than in any other, can the character of its principles be expressed. Other governments acknowledge the sovereignty of an individual, or of privileged classes; Democracy has destroyed the monopoly of power, and given equal franchises. A religious aristocracy, connecting state and church, assumed a control over conscience, and claimed a monopoly of freedom of thought. Democracy has given to conscience absolute liberty, and has asserted the universal right to intellectual freedom. Jealous governments fear the diffusion of truth, and control its channels by taxes or by censorship; Democracy has repealed the monopoly of thought, and emancipated the press. A privileged class usurped the exclusive benefits of learning; Democracy, respecting the universal gift of mind, has asserted the universal right to intellectual culture.

Capitalists have so oppressed the laboring class, that in Europe they have been induced, which is but another form of saying that they have been forced, to work by night as well as by day, and children to toil till their joints were swollen, their spirits wasted, and life itself embittered in its dawn. Democracy asserts the universal right to leisure; that is, to time not appropriated to material purposes, but reserved for the culture of the moral affections and the mind. It does not tolerate the exclusive enjoyment of leisure by a privileged class; but defending the rights of labor, would suffer none to sacrifice the purposes of moral existence in unceasing toil for that which is not life.

Despotic governments have shackled industry by special grants; and the subtle spirit of avarice is attempting to corrupt our institutions under this form of favoritism. Here too, Democracy is equally strenuous in asserting the freedom of industry.

### OBJECTIONS TO DEMOCRACY ANSWERED.

It has been objected to Democracy, that its principles endanger the rights of property, and that its object is plunder. Despotism plunders their more wealthy subjects; the Roman aristocracy plundered the world; the feudal aristocracy of the continent plundered the yeomanry; the English aristocracy have plundered Asia of her spices and Africa of her sons; but there is not an instance on record, where the people, possessing legislative powers, have perverted its use to the purposes of plunder.

It is objected, that the people, who constitute the Democracy, are rash and fickle. But in truth, the multitude is less fickle than its leaders. Public action is never so unwavering, as when it results from a feeling or a principle, diffused through society. The public mind is firm and tranquil in its movements, because it becomes but slowly impregnated with new ideas. Democracy effects no changes, except in harmony with the public mind, and therefore of necessity, acts with moderation. Besides; where the people are steadily possessed of power, there exists neither the occasion nor the desire for frequent change.

It is objected, that Democracy is the party of sedition. But every one knows that sedition is bred in the lap of luxury; and that its chosen emissaries are the beggared spendthrift and the impoverished libertine.

It is said, that Democracy is the party of infidelity. Such was the charge of our opponents, not only in the passionate excitement of a struggle, but in the hour of insolent success. How corrupting must be the spirit of revelry, since it could make respected men the dupes of their own calumnies, and lead them to attack religion itself by gravely branding the masses with the charge of infidelity. The country is Democratic; no true lover of religion will risk the assertion that the country is infidel. Democracy, like religion, respects men as men; like religion, it asserts the natural equality of man; and gathers them into one communion. In bridling the passions of the powerful, and restraining the evils of ambition and avarice, religion is the ally, or rather the guide of Democracy. There never was written a book, so infinitely full of sympathy with naked humanity as the New Testament. The forms men have established, are often at variance with Democracy; but true religion is the firmest friend of the people. It is the letter that killeth; the spirit giveth life. Democracy rests for its support not on uncertain riches, but on the Living God; and infidelity has never prevailed among the masses, except as the result of a collusion between the clergy and the possessors of wealth.

Democracy is again denounced as a strong Government; stronger than any which our opponents have ever been able to establish. But then they should remember the reason of this result. They strive to gain strength by the application of material force; by alien and sedition laws; by indictments; by imprisonment; by disfranchisement; by intimidation; and their governments are weak, because they are not popular; because they have no moral force. Democracy is strong, because it is popular, because it rests its claim on the force of moral principle, and is fixed in the hearts of the people, as firmly as the granite in our mountains. Thank God, that a Government, resting solely on opinion, reflection, and deliberate choice, is, in very truth, the strongest government on earth. Never may that government be paralyzed by the usurpations of factions; never may it be subverted by the banding together of the hordes of aristocracy.

Again, the friends of Democracy are charged with being Tories. It is a new thing under the sun for a party of Tories, to advocate freedom of conscience, extended suffrage, no close corporations, liberty of the press, no standing armies, no monopolies, no hereditary legislature. And why then are we called Tories? Simply because we assert *non-resistance* to the constitution and the laws; and advocate obedience to the sovereign authority, as established in the United States. That sovereign is the people. We verily wish to make their sovereignty a reality; we practice submission to the collected will of the people; we do not consent to create separate interests, with power to thwart or subvert that will. If this is Toryism, let our enemies make the most of it.

Democracy, it is next asserted, prefers the opinion of the people, to the judgment of the most enlightened individual; it asks its oracles, say our opponents, of the ignorant masses; of farmers, who are ignorant of legislation; of mechanics, who should not quit their workshops to join in forming public opinion. We do, indeed, venerate the masses; we do indeed maintain, not as has been perversely

asserted, that "the people can make right," but that the people can discern right. Individuals are but shadows in pursuit of shadows; the race is immortal;—individuals are of limited sagacity; the common mind is infinite in its experience;—individuals are blind; the many are ever wakeful;—individuals are corrupt; the race has been redeemed;—individuals are time-serving; the masses are fearless;—individuals may be false, the masses are ingenious and sincere;—individuals make proclamation of their own fancies; the spirit of God breathes through the combined intelligence of the people. Truth is to be ascertained by the impulses of individual conscience; it emerges from the contradictions of personal opinions; it raises itself in majestic serenity above the conflict of sects; it acknowledges neither the mind that dwells apart, nor the separate faction as its oracles; but owns as its only faithful interpreter the general voice of mankind. The decrees of the universal conscience are the nearest approach to the presence of God in the soul of man.

Thus the public opinion which we respect is, indeed, not the opinion of one mind, but of the sagacity of the many. It is hard for the pride of cultivated philosophy to put its ear to the ground, and listen to the voice of lowly humanity; yet the people collectively are wiser than the most gifted individual. When the great sculptor of Greece was endeavoring to fashion the perfect model of beauty, he did not passively imitate the forms of the loveliest woman of his age; but he gleaned the several lineaments of his faultless work from the many. And so it is, that a perfect judgment is the result of comparison, when error eliminates error, and truth is established by concurring witnesses. The organ of truth is humanity itself; she pleads before no tribunal but public opinion; she owns no safe interpreter but the common mind. It is, when the multitude give council, that right purposes find safety; theirs is the fixedness that cannot be shaken; theirs is the understanding which exceeds in wisdom; theirs is the heart of which the largeness is even as the sand that is on the sea shore.

Finally, Democracy is accused of endeavoring to set the poor against the rich. Democracy, resting on the great middle class, is the mediator between the poor and the rich. We certainly would secure the rights of the feeblest individual. This is all; and if this includes the idea of opposition to the rich, it can only be, because the rich are striving to obtain more, than has been conceded to them by the institutions of our country.

### II. TRUE CHARACTER OF WHIGGISM.

The charge of raising the poor against the rich, implies, that the party of our opponents is the party of wealth. We see, with regret the masses of wealth in the community, separating themselves from the people, and organizing themselves into a political party, on the principle of Whiggism.

The vital doctrine of democracy is, the right of the people to the sovereignty; the vital doctrine of Whiggism is, the right of resisting the sovereign for reasons, which to the party resisting seem sufficient.

The opening of modern history presents to us a world enslaved. The history of the progress of humanity is the history of gradual enfranchisements; and the Whig party, in its happiest state, was the party of privilege, protecting the acquisitions, which it had extorted from hereditary despots. The principle was tolerable, only in the degree in which enfranchisements were steadily extended; it became an enemy to human happiness, when it arrayed itself as a defence of privilege against the common rights of the masses. "We will obey you," said the nobles of Castile to their monarch, "if you respect our privileges." The nobles of Germany, on the election of their emperors, used to bind him by a compact, to a respect for their power as inferior feudal sovereigns. This becomes the spirit of the class, struggling for privilege, in every nation of the world. It places itself above the mass of the people on the one hand, and against the sovereign on the other. This is the spirit of the English Whig aristocracy of 1688. This is the spirit of the Whig aristocracy of the United States.

The benevolence of a kind Providence has permitted us in America to obtain a universal enfranchisement. The wall of partition between the classes of society has been thrown down; the veil that separated the inner and the outer court, has been rent asunder. The revival of the Whig party in the United States, at a time when it is yielding even in England to the vigorous energies of Democratic reform, is therefore a retrograde movement, made from jealous distrust of the people and in defiance of the spirit of our institutions.

Here the people is the sovereign. To claim the right of resisting the sovereign is to claim the right of subverting the will of the many, and of substituting in its stead the will of the few. As wealth constitutes with us the only possible basis of an aristocracy, opposed to the people, to assert the Whig doctrine is to attempt to wrest actual power from the hands of persons, and to transfer it to property.

The Whig, living under the most free government on earth, is haunted by a dread of despotism. He distrusts the people. He rightly fears, that the intelligence of the masses will not favor the purposes of his individual selfishness; and his self-love identifies the gratification of his pride, which is thwarted, with the security of his rights which are held inviolate. He is perpetually seeking an avenue for escaping from the necessity of obedience to the sovereignty of the people; and therefore the Whigs of the South assert the contingent right of nullifying the laws; and the Whigs of the North, even while they profess horror for the comparatively moderate claims of South Carolina, deny the right of instruction and assert "the right of Revolution."

Democracy is opposed to both these parties. As the antagonist principle to nullification, it regards the rights of liberty as inalienable and original; not held by a compact, but existing before the constitution, existing always, existing even if the constitution should perish. The constitution, whether a compact of the people or of the States, establishes a government; it does but designate the form, under which the natural rights and sovereignty of the people are to be exercised and maintained, and which the people would tranquilly alter and amend, if it failed to answer its purpose. "Our constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving power to make laws, and another power to resist them."

As the antagonist principle to Whiggism in the North, Democracy totally rejects, repudiates and denies "the right of Revolution." The people are here the sovereign. Are they displeased with their public servants? The ballot-box is the avenue to a remedy. Do they dislike the laws? Their representatives obey instructions and repeal the offensive statutes. Do they object to inequalities in the constitution? They enter on the peaceful process of amelioration. But they tolerate no revolution. To assert "the Right of Revolution" is either to use words without reason, or to assert for the wealthy minority, a right to overthrow our Democratic institutions from their foundation.

To assert that the government of the United States, which is Democratic, and is the exercise of the sovereignty of the people, may produce such intolerable oppression as to justify and demand a revolution, is to deny to the people the capacity of self-government on principles of justice, and to assert the contingent necessity of substituting some other sovereignty for that of the people. Whatever other party may claim for itself to be the revolutionary party, the people, the popular party, the Democracy, is necessarily, by the instinct of self-preservation, the constitutional party. It rebukes the fury of discontented spirits; it sets a perpetual limit to "revolutionary times;" it exhibits itself in the tranquil aspect of composed and permanent benignity; and seals up forever the bloody fountains of civil war. It checks the first step towards a revolution; it frowns at even the suggestion of a Northern confederacy, and it has always reprobated every scheme of a geographical convention.

The exercise of "the Right of Revolution" is reserved by the Whigs for an extremity; yet their daily measures and arguments partake of the same character of resistance to the sovereign, in other words of resistance to the people. They delight to multiply corporations, with exclusive privileges or enormous powers, that these may become so many encroachments and strong holds for their party against the masses; and being interpreted as contracts, may impose restraints on future legislation. Thus the struggle in the case of Charles River bridge is a struggle for a genuine baronial privilege; and the contest for the United States Bank was a true whig contest, not for equal rights but for privilege. By denying the right of instruction, the Whig claims the right to substitute the private will for the public will; to transform the agent into the master; to make the representative independent of his constituents, and thus to invalidate and resist the actual sovereignty of the people. The same character is stamped on the attempts of the whig party to diminish the patronage and power of the executive. A feeble executive has ever, as at Venice, been the delight of an aristocracy; and the Whigs are consistent with their principles, when they endeavor to take from the executive a part of the power with which it is clothed, and transfer it to a body, over which the people have a less direct control. And again, in the present contest for the election of President, the Whig party, with equal consistency, places the whole scanty sum of its hopes of ultimate success on its ability to resist the people in their effort to make an election for themselves.

Thus it is evident, that the party of wealth, in all the forms under which it asserts the right of resistance, involves itself in contradiction with the spirit of our institutions. The inquiry remains whether it is well for the country that the spirit of our institutions should be preserved? Our institutions found government on the masses of persons; there exists among us nothing to resist this organization, except the masses of property. Is it more fit that the masses of property should form the basis of political power?

### UGHT GOVERNMENT TO BE FOUNDED ON PROPERTY?

"Riches are power," said the materialist Hobbes, who denied the existence of a spiritual God, and asserted that law rests for its support not on truth but on absolute will. "Riches are power," said the philosopher, who was the pillar of infidelity, and the apostle of absolute despotism. It was fit, that so immoral a doctrine should emanate from such a school. The friends of our Puritan fathers died on the scaffold, bearing testimony against it, and bequeathing their testimony to New England and to the world.

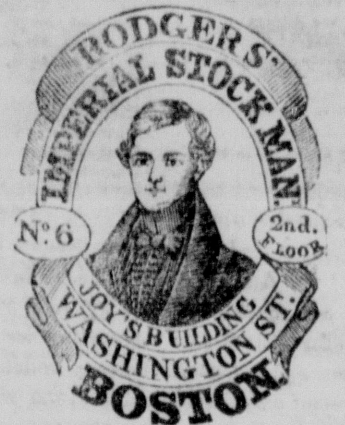
Riches are and ought to be power, repeat the Whigs to-day. "It is the part of wisdom to found government on property," is asserted in our constituent assembly; "remove not the ancient landmarks," is the language from the pulpit, the preacher forgetting how often, how far, and with what blessed results our fathers removed the landmarks of politics; it is the order of Providence, echoes the judge from the bench, where there is none to rejoice, and comparing in turgid rhetoric the rich to "the oak towering in grandeur to the skies," and the poor to "the shrubs," that exist only "to be trodden under foot." "Power and property cannot long be separated," says the Whig chairman of the judiciary committee, insinuating with the harmlessness of indirect self-adulation, that "to cry against the aristocracy of wealth" is but the policy of a "political aspirant, free from conscience and principle."

Thus it is that the Whig idolizes liberty only under the form of property. Not wholly destitute of patriotism, not wholly an outcast from a consciousness of the blessings of our free institutions, he is like

Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell  
From Heaven; for 'e'en in Heaven his looks and thoughts  
Were always downward bent, admiring more  
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,  
Than aught divine, or holy else enjoyed  
In vision beatific.

Far different is the creed of American Democracy. "Our government," to use the language of Berkshire republicanism, "is founded on intelligence and morality."

(Concluded on the Fourth Page.)



THIS is to inform the persons who agreed to call on Saturday last, and compare one dozen Stocks, with a corresponding number of "Rodgers' Imperial," to claim the premium formerly offered for an equal article—that said Stocks are ready, together with the furniture, but as they have not appeared we consider them *hors d'œuvre*.  
Persons wishing to examine said Stocks, will please call at No 6 Joy's buildings, 81 Washington st. o15

### MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

United States of America, } Boston, Oct. 14, 1835.  
District of Massachusetts. }  
Pursuant to sundry Warrants from the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, I hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that sundry informations have been filed before said Court, by John Mills, Esq., Attorney of the United States, against—one Chain Cable—three barrels of White Lead, and one hundred and twenty-four kegs of White Lead—One Chain Cable—Twelve tons of Molasses—One half barrel of molasses and four small cases of Sugar—seized at the Port of Boston and Charlestown—And that trial will be had, on said information, at the District Court, holden at Boston, on the first Tuesday of December next. All persons interested, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.  
JONAS L. SIBLEY, Marshal. o16

### MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States of America, } Boston, Oct. 14, 1835.  
District of Massachusetts. }  
Pursuant to a Warrant from the District Court of the United States for this District, I hereby give notice that I shall sell, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of October current, at 12 o'clock, at the Custom House, Boston, seventy-nine pigs of Lead, decreed forfeit.  
JONAS L. SIBLEY, Marshal. o15

### COMMON SEWER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Mayor and Aldermen will, on Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at their room, City Hall, take into consideration the petition of Jones, Low & Ball, to have the Common Sewer between School and Court streets, laid deeper.  
Also—the petition of Henry Codman, to have the Common Sewer in School street laid deeper, and to have the expenses upon those whose estates shall be benefited thereby.  
Any person objecting to the same, or either of them, may then and there be heard.  
By order of the Mayor and Aldermen,  
S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk. o15—4M

**BARGAIN FOR A GROCER.**—For sale, the B Stock and Stand of a Grocer at the west part of the city. A prime chance for a young man with a small capital, as the business is increasing—inquire at this office. o15

**WANTED.**—A young man from the country in a W. I. Goods store—2 men in a stable—3 young men in a public house—boy, 14 years, in a counting room—apply to J. FOSTER, under 1st of Washington st, head Black square. o15

**DANCING—A CARD.**—Mons. GUIGON having returned from Paris, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the public in general of Boston, that he has removed his Academy from Milk to the corner of Washington and West, and that it is now open for the reception and instruction of pupils in dancing and its various branches. Regular classes of instruction, for young Ladies, Misses and Lads, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. The Evening Classes, for gentlemen, will be held every Monday and Friday, from 7 to 9 o'clock—pupils will be admitted at any time, and will receive their full instruction. Private Classes, Schools, Academies, will be attended to by Mons G, either at the Hall or their respective places. For more particulars, apply to Mons. G, at the Hall, or at the Exchange Coffee House. 315—eods o12

**TO THE AFFLICTED.**—DR. T. BELL, at No. 45, South Russell street, corner of May street, tenders his services to the public. Having been forty years in the practice of physic both in Europe and America, he flatters himself of being generally successful in the treatment of all diseases, and years he has adopted the vegetable medicine system—the advantages this system possesses over every other, are sufficiently tested in every section of the Union. He will undertake the following disorders where there is a prospect of cure, viz.: cancers—scrophulous eruptions of ever so long standing—scrophulous ulcers from whatever cause, &c. &c. Also—liver complaints—piles—worms—jaundice, and Dysentery.  
N. B.—Also, a certain complaint, (in most cases) without the use of mercury. People of either sex may be introduced to the Doctor without seeing any other person, and at the same time may rely upon secrecy and honor. eods—o16

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned having established himself in business, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken Counting Room No. 52 Commercial street, (up stairs), where he will give his undivided attention to the disposal of all property entrusted to his care, and will make every exertion to effect immediate sales, and render correct and prompt returns. Consignments solicited, on which liberal advances will be made if required.  
ALEXANDER H. PRESCOTT. o15

**BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—An Evening Singing School for adults, by Mr. Mason, will commence on Monday, 19th October, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Odeon, to be continued on the evenings of Monday and Thursday. Tickets of Admission may be had of Messrs Perkins, Marvin & Co, Washington street, or of Mr Cook, at the Odeon. Terms \$3 per quarter, (24 lessons.) GEO. W. GORDON. Sec. Bos. Ac. Music. o14

**VERY ELEGANT POLISHED STEEL** Fire Irons and Standards; as great a Variety of Patterns as can be found in the City; for sale at BLANEY'S Gate Manufacturing Co, No 9 Congress Square, up Stairs. 1m o14

**SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, DRUGS, W. L. GOODS, & C.**—A small invoice of Surgeon's Instruments, consisting of 10-12 doz. Needles—3 doz. Scissors—Needles—1 doz. Alcees—Lances—1 doz. Ointment Extract—1 doz. Ambergris—3 cases Turkey Opium—Red Argol—Sulphur—Cardamum—Lead—Lac Dye—Dutch Crop and Umbro Mulder—Brown Havana Sugar—Bongal Inigo—St Domingo, Rind and Mocha Coffee—Holland Gin and Rochelle Brandy—Rind and Mocha refined Brandy—Gum Copal and Shellac—Opport Wine from 15 to 2 per gall.—Moss and No. 1 Park—Mess and No. 1 Beef—Soap and Candles—Spirits Turpentine. For sale by GEO. F. THOMAS, No 4, India Wharf, Oct. 10. 153051W

**DIVISION.**—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of G. W. ALDEN & CO. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. G. W. ALDEN. JOHN SESSIONS. Brighton, Oct. 10, 1835. 3t o12

**JUST RECEIVED.**—A large assortment of Ladies' fashionable Belt Clasps and for sale at A. CUTLER'S, No. 217 Washington street, opposite Franklin street. o15

**TO LET—ELOCUTION HALL.** (in Franklin Avenue.)—This Hall has recently been fitted up by the Boston Irish Protestant Association—is centrally situated, and will accommodate from 150 to 200 persons—it would be suitable for a Singing School, Lyceum, or Religious Meetings, &c., and will be let on accommodating terms. For further information enquire at No 37 Ann st, or head North Market st.  
JAMES RUTLEDGE, Committee. o11—eodtf

**SITUATION WANTED.**—A man, 28 years of age, wishes a situation in a W. I. Goods store, or to attend a bar—he having been in the business for several years, and can produce good references as to character, &c.—inquire at No 47 Milk st. 1t o10

**DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS.**—Messrs WHITNEY & BAKER, continue their Day School, in Harvard place, opposite the Old South, where Young Men and Lads can receive a thorough English Education. An Elocution Writing Master is employed, and particular attention is paid by Mr Baker to those who wish to fit for the Counting Room.  
Messrs W. & B. will commence their Evening School, in the same place, on the first Monday in October. o1t eodt—T&Ft



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1835.

Upon the First and Fourth Pages of this day's paper, will be found the Address from the Democratic Young Men's Convention, held at Worcester on the 23d ult., to the Electors of Massachusetts. The public will find it worthy of attentive perusal, and deep reflection—it is written in a free, eloquent, and chaste style of composition, and presents a chain of argument and illustration perfectly conclusive upon the points it essays to establish—it speaks the true sentiments of the Democrats of this Commonwealth, and such as they are willing to stand by and defend to the last.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

What's his lot,  
In praise or censure, ne'er his name forgot.

We are not so vain as to deem it necessary to defend Mr Adams against his foes, when he has so often triumphantly defended himself against even his friends!—and such friends, too!—Judas was a gentleman to them! Brutus a saint! and Amasa, who tucked his brother "in the fifth rib," an angel! Backed by such friends, it was high time for him to face them; and he has not only faced, but effaced them, leaving nothing but a grease spot;—not only driven them to the wall, but plastered them upon it, like a play-bill, to show what jugglers and Judases, harlequins and Hartford-conventionists, his character has been cast in the political drama of his times.

When the contest has been with political parties, Mr Adams has sometimes been for his party, sometimes against it,—sometimes with it, sometimes without it,—as principle or policy dictated; but when the contest has been with a foreign country, he has been found always and invariably on the side of his own; and however his "friends"—heaven save the mark!—may condemn him as a partizan, even his foes must acquit him as a patriot.

But what is PARTY—more, sheer, political party, all phrenzy and no patriotism, all policy and no principle—prosecuting one runaway for elopement, and seducing the contraband services of another?—

"He best can paint it, who has felt it most."

Mr Adams can limn, and limn it; and he has limned it with a Titian's skill, and limned it with a Medea's scenery. The undying sketch will long survive the dismembered carcass, resolved to its original "ashes to ashes, and dust to dust!"

Mr Adams's NAME and DEEDS are indissolubly connected with the history of his country; we cannot divorce them if we would, and would not if we could;—good, or bad, posterity must judge of them. As for us, we shall not presume to sit in judgment upon him; as for our defence, he understands the art of self-defence too well to need it.

There are two acts at least, to be placed to the credit of Mr Adams, that no friend of Gen. Jackson should forget—their triumphant defence of the "Seminole War," and his patriotic support of the President's last Message; and while we remember these, we may be pardoned for forgetting others.

But his late friends, alas for them! they are as "treacherous" in their memories, as their conduct; they can recollect so redeeming virtue of the patriot; all is absorbed in the apostate—Lot has left Gomorrah!

One of the oracles of the late party, (who were once proud to belong to him, though he was not silly enough to belong to them) the *New Hampshire Statesman*, has just discovered that Mr Adams "is destitute of common sense!"—No great compliment to the tardy sagacity of "all the talents and all the decency" of the great, patriotic "pious" party, as one of their own number, Mr Preston, designated it. We always knew they never had any "common sense;" but what right have they to accuse Mr Adams of not possessing it, when it is notorious it was contraband goods, and no man could smuggle it into the party?

Another oracle, the *Newport Herald*, (endorsed by another oracle, the *Baltimore Patriot*) pathetically commends his INGRATITUDE to the "Whig party of the island," when "the identical party, almost to a man, in 1828 [it has not been in existence but about one year] gave him, then a candidate for the Presidency, a triumphant majority—at a period too, when it was well known to them that Jackson would inevitably beat him!" They gave him the "triumphant" vote then, because they knew it would do him no good!—for they avow "it was well known to them" he would be "inevitably" beaten. Did they tell him he would be beaten? No! Was this sincerity? or was it "treachery?" "I hope, my Lord, (says Dr Johnson) I shall be accused of no very cynical asperity of feeling, for not acknowledging obligations of gratitude, where no benefit has been conferred!" So it seems Mr Adams is accused, nay convicted, of being ungrateful!—for what? "treachery!" Monster of ingratitude! outcast of Whiggism! reprobate from treachery! let him be abandoned by the whole Whig party, not only "almost, but altogether—to a man," while yet a man remains to them! Delays are dangerous!—let it be done at once.

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere best  
It were done quickly!"

for the political cholera is daily and hourly thinning out the ranks, and there is shortly nothing but left of this once noble army of martyrs, but the dead to bury the dead. The base ingratitude of Mr Adams, which has thus dared to put by the cup of treachery they offered him, but has

"Prefer'd the ingredients of their poison'd chalice  
To their own lips,"

deserves to be visited with punishment beyond the hope of pardon, and beyond the reach of mercy. Yet we would not advise them entirely to annihilate him; for there still remains a graver accusation against him—a deed without a name; it comes from a high exalted source, Mr Pink King—the flower of gentility, but the bran of patriotism—son of the late Hon. Rufus King, another oracle of the whig party, and editor of the *New York American*. Mr King—and with reverence and awe we prostrate our pen before the majesty of his name,—while he brings his accusation of nameless and "undivided crimes" against Mr Adams, appears as amiable as the Recording Angel, and seems as if he

"Wept to record, and blush'd to give it in."

"Our relations, personal and political, with Mr Adams, have been such, as to render it exceedingly

painful for us to speak of this letter at all, and altogether forbid our speaking of it in terms, such as its character seems to us to justify."

Amiable sensibility! his tears seem to have blotted out the transgression!—and what is it? What is this act?

"That roars so loud and thunders in the index?"

We cannot possibly discover what it is; we "can't make it go, any way we can fix it;" it is all Greek to us—Ponson could not render it; it is hieroglyphics—Champlion could not decipher it; it is an enigma—(Edipus could not solve it; it is a "mysterious handwriting," (like that, not on the walls of Belshazzar's Palace, or Dartmore Prison, but Hartford State House!)—even "Daniel" could not interpret it!—We shall therefore guess at it! as soon as we have subjoined "his majesty's" (Mr King's) weeping and wailing over Mr Adams's fall!

"If you have tears, prepare to shed them now!"

Mingle your sorrows with the afflictions of a King!—Alas! for the weakness and infirmities of the most gifted natures, when such faculties as those of Mr Adams can be betrayed into such an exhibition as that now before us.

Lamentation and woe!—Rachel mourning for her first-born, and will not be comforted.

And now we will guess what this high crime and misdemeanor of Mr Adams's was, so gravely and grievously laid to his charge by Mr King—

It was appointing his father, Rufus King—in his dotage—Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James.

This is one of the greatest crimes that Mr Adams has ever been accused or convicted of. It was more than a crime—it was a fault!—In this case, the mission, we understand, was first tendered to Mr Webster—but it was not thought profitable or patriotic to be banished more than a year—Mr Adams fixed the ostracism at four. In this unadvised and unfortunate appointment, Mr Adams seems not to have exercised his ordinary sagacity; surrounded by Athipholes, he was "fool'd to the top of his bent." The Minister himself who solicited the mission, should share all the guilt, if any there were—for he must have known and felt his unfitness and infamy. Brutus sat in judgment upon his son; we leave Mr. King to sit in judgment upon his father.

To the charge of a "want of common sense"—most glaringly in one instance, by the appointment of his bitterest foe to the most important office in his gift and the highest in his confidence—Mr Adams must plead guilty! else there is no hope of pardon for him. Doubtless he has long since discovered his error, and repented in sackcloth and ashes. As to trusting his foes in future, his experience of the past on this score, is "a caution" to sin no more!

As to the charge of "ingratitude" towards "the identical Party" (which has no identity according to our notion of philology, but protean identity) that opposed Mr Adams in 1824, and did not "support him in 1828," but has tried ever since to use him as a tool, till they cut their own fingers—this party with

A face of brass, and feet of Clay—this political "grub" spawned in 1822-3, which was the "tail" of the Clay party in 1828, and consequently became the "head" of the "identical party," and finally burst into the full grown Whig "butterfly" of 1834,—as to the charge of Mr Adams's ingratitude towards this party for mounting him upon their political hawk, it would be about on a par with a similar charge against Mazeppa, for lashing him to the wild steed of the desert. The Cossack most scrupulously discharged the debt of gratitude to his Lord; the Christian will not dishonestly rat from his benefactors—he has already paid them one instalment; and they may perhaps receive the whole, before the French claims are discharged—but they must not look for it in *frances*, though he may use the privilege to "frank" the payment.

The *Atlas* does not consider the old poodle of the Lake School a nincompoop! We can't stop to argue the case with those who thought Mr Rantoul serious in proposing to set up a toll gate on Boston Neck!—The *Atlas* may fish up from the lake of oblivion, the best sprat of poetry in the whole fry of the Lake School, and we will pledge ourselves to out-bash and out-match it by anonymous American poetry—and if we do not redeem our pledge, (as Mr Webster says) then we give you leave to call us recalcant, and never trust us more.

*Pennsylvania Election*.—Poulson's Daily Advertiser of Wednesday morning, received yesterday's Steamboat, gives the result of the gubernatorial election, as far as heard from.—In the city of Philadelphia, the vote stood for Ritner, 6747—Wolf, 3272—Muhlenburgh, 3113. In Delaware County, Ritner has a small majority. Col Watson was elected Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the Whig candidates for city officers are also elected.

*The Old "Oil Mill"* in Northampton is to be converted into a Silk Mill—Mr Whitmarsh having raised a company with a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of manufacturing silk. The Republican says, the company will give employment to all the children in Hampshire County, not in factories, but in the open fields, cultivating mulberry hedges, and feeding silk worms.

*Charleston papers* to the 10th have come to hand, per steamboat. A black frost had been observed there for two or three nights previous; at Beaufort they had also had frost, and weather cold enough to make ice. The receipts on the rail-road for the previous ten days had been \$1000 per day.

*Maryland*.—The Baltimore Republican says—"We do not hesitate to express it as our decided opinion, that the majority in favor of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, for President and Vice President, in November, 1836, will be at least 1,000."

*The Tennessee Bell* has ceased its merry peals, and commenced tolling—Judge White's political funeral is ordered—chief mourner, late Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

We see it stated that two hundred thousand turkeys have been raised in Rhode Island this season—we hope they will all be fat and juicy about Thanksgiving time.

*Cheap Enough*.—Mr Clay and Col. Woolley were fined \$10 each for fighting in Court—they would hardly have got off for that price if they had been brought before our Police Court for fighting in the street.

*Noah* praises the Boston Pearl—the first proper thing he has done for six months.

TO THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—No 2.

I concluded my remarks in the preceding number, by saying, that *truth* is the only sure guide for those who sincerely wish to promote the happiness and union of our common country; and I trust that my position will be generally admitted.

It requires not much knowledge of history, or the laws, to be convinced that truth has not been, heretofore, the guide of lawgivers, and rulers. It is considered in ancient times, and in every age, and in every country, as the basis of all legislation, and of all government. How little penetration does it require to discover in every page of history, and every book of statutes, the confirmation of this remark. But we must remember, that in ancient times, there was a marked division between the rulers, and the ruled; and for the maintenance of the despotic elements. They could not have existed for a single day, under the light of truth, and equal laws.

It is into this chaos of good, and bad laws, which the people of Massachusetts are now endeavouring to penetrate, that I have endeavored to show the true state of things, which were convinced, that many of the laws and customs, which were not only objects, but ends of all laws. Is it not necessary, and proper, to search, radically, into the object, the primitive intention, the proposed effect of all the ancient laws? not to repeal them suddenly, or to amend them, but to enlighten us, and to show the true state of things, which the rulers, and the ruled, and the people, have now, in the Departmental Colleges, with instruction to trace every law, written, or not, to its primitive source, with a view to discover its object, and its end, after examining the laws of the State, at home, and the political relations abroad of the States, and to frame, with intelligence, new laws more conformable to their altered circumstances. If the intellectual condition of France radical reform for past errors could have been applied. But they have great reason to rejoice in the reform already obtained. And Napoleon by giving his aid, and sanction to this great work, has made some amends for the suffering and misery he brought on that devoted Country.

Should we then throw a veil over the interested efforts of ancient lawgivers, who never dreamed of making laws for the greatest good of the greatest number, and admit sheer antiquity to be a sanctifying principle of known error? I trust not; for we have not the courage to legislate for this new land, which we have by the way, but the sacred right, independently of all times, and other circumstances, we are unworthy of the title of freemen. Yet what language do we hear from our Halls of Legislation, and from the Bench? Listen to the language of Judge Strong, in his late charge to the jury, who, in the Middlesex, and hear in what a tone of grandeur, and of absolute interest, in the maintenance of public and private morality; but we must admit with sorrow, that those who assume to control the people, by money, may most of the ancient political principles, have not the same interest. Ask if these could be the result of the laws, which we now have, and we will find, that the laws, which we now have, are, in fact, a miracle, all men could be made sound of body, and exempt, forever, from all disease, just in all their dealings, moral and religious? Would they say, amen—to note it? The common sense, and our interested nature, may answer, the question, whether they would, or not, at once, immediately, their importance, and their physical superiority. Such a state of equality would be a millennium which the most sanguine European dare hardly dream of. The moral of this remark is; that there are certain classes in society, who, if they could, would eradicate them. The only decent inference I wish to draw from this, is, that we the people, should be always on our guard, to prevent an increase of those disorders whereby these classes thrive at our expense. That is, that we should strive to improve in health, and virtue in spite of all, and even though they too, should be obliged to become virtuous. Let us return to Judge Strong.

The moral picture, which he draws of us, is truly discouraging. He tells us; that in spite of religion, which he admits to be on the increase, and of the sciences, education, and all our local and political advantages; still that crime is rife everywhere, and increasing. "Many good men (says the Judge), adopt it as an axiom, that education, alone, is sufficient to reform the worst of the people. Only education among the whole community, and crimes will cease. But this is unsound." In some instances, (he adds) this increases the propensity, and greatly enlarges the means and the power of committing crime. Judge to his remedies, in the short space which a newspaper can allow. But, to what serious reflections do his remarks lead us. Even education itself, is sometimes an evil, and never a complete remedy. How soon will this doctrine carry us back to the times, when all the knowledge of the monasteries, and to the language of adepts alone.

*Thompson, the itinerant Abolitionist*.—This individual delivered an Anti-Slavery Discourse, in the Rev. Mr Alden's Meeting House, at East Abington, yesterday afternoon, without experiencing any interruption or annoyance, from any source whatever. He spoke of himself and his plans with great freedom, and his remarks thereupon differ materially from what has been very generally imputed to him. Nothing, however, that he said, could have the slightest influence in justifying his course, or that of his employers, or was really calculated to allay the indignation so generally entertained against those who are at present so fanatically agitating the subject of slavery.

Our Reporter, who was at East Abington, took notes of the Discourse, which we shall publish to-morrow.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the East Florida Rail Road Company, who subsequently made choice of Samuel S. Lewis, Esq. President, and Jonathan P. Robinson, Secretary:—Samuel S. Lewis, David Henshaw, Stephen White, F. J. Oliver, Daniel D. Brodhead, Amos Binney, John Henshaw, John Kettell, Edmund Munroe, John K. Call, James Gadsden, Thomas Penney, J. Beckwith, James C. Dunn, Jonas L. Sibley, Charles G. Greene, and L. M. Parker.

*Suicide*.—Mark Winslow, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life at the last term of the Municipal Court, committed suicide in his cell, in the Leverett Street Jail, yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, by opening the jugular vein with a razor. He was to have been taken to the State Prison yesterday. The following letter to his wife was found in his cell:

"My Dear Wife, (thou best of women) most deeply do I regret, that I had not lived agreeable to your good and sound advice. If I had, I might now have been enjoying your good society, with the rest of my friends. Ah! how I could be hurried on, and unbeknown to you, I cannot conceive; but, alas! so it is!! I freely forgive all my enemies, as I hope to be forgiven; and I hope we shall meet in another and better world. From your affectionate and loving husband.—FAREWELL! N. B. Farewell all my loving friends. M. W. Thursday Morning, 15th Oct., 1835."

*The Eulogy on Chief Justice Marshall* was pronounced yesterday, at the Odeon, by Judge Story, in conformity with previous arrangements.

They have been, and are, voting away like good fellows in the Vermont Legislature, trying to elect State officers, but they cannot make a choice.

*A Daily Paper* called the Free Press has been established at Detroit—it supports the Baltimore nominations—success to it.

S. S. Southworth has assumed the editorial control of the Bangor Whig, vice Sammy Upton, removed or resigned.

*Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Delaware, dated Palermo, Aug. 11th.*—"We have just anchored here. We left Malta on the 2d, in the company of the English fleet—they left us last evening.—On the 7th, at Gergenti, an unfortunate affair occurred between two of our gallant officers, one of whom was mortally wounded in the breast, and died in twenty-four hours—the other is recovering."

*The Army and Navy Chronicle* mentions that Capt. B. L. E. Bonnevill, whose name was dropped from the Army List, as a Captain of the 7th regiment of Infantry, on the 31st of May, 1834, has recently arrived in Washington, after an absence of four years, from an expedition to the Rocky Mountains and the regions beyond. This expedition was undertaken solely on his own account, a furlough having been granted to him for that purpose. From his extreme remote situation, the several reports made by him did not reach Headquarters, and it was supposed he had perished. He has obtained from actual examination a vast store of information concerning the geography of that vast portion of the country, and the Indians who inhabit it—Captain B. is making an effort to obtain restoration to his former rank in the army.—*Balt. Am.*

*Law of the River*.—A suit was tried at Albany a few days ago, brought by the owners of the sloop Lady Madison, against the owners of the steamboat Ohio, for the value of said sloop and cargo, she having sunk in consequence of being run into by the Ohio, during one of the nights of August, 1834. The sloop had cast anchor a short time before the accident occurred, and the man who was ordered to hang up the lantern accidentally broke it, so that she had no light hoisted, and this deficiency was the chief ground of defence.—The Jury rendered a verdict of six cents damages, with the costs of the suit, in favor of the Plaintiffs.

*Mexico*.—Journals from Tampico of the 10th inst. and from Mexico of the 2d have been received. By treaty, Alvarez has agreed to lay down his arms, and to retire to the southern part of the Mexican territories provided he, Pinzen, Primo Tapia and Francisco Monago should be conveyed in a government ship, have all their expenses disbursed by the government, and the arrearsages of pay due the army since the 23d of March should be paid. Three thousand dollars were immediately ordered by the Mexican ministry to ratify the terms of the treaty.—*New Orleans Bee.*

*Melancholy Accident*.—This morning, Mr John Fitzgerald, while engaged in painting the Cumberland House, fell from a window in the fourth story into the cellar; both his legs were badly broken, one so badly that it is feared amputation will be necessary; and severe contusions received on the head, and various parts of the body. Mr Fitzgerald is well known as a skillful and faithful workman, and an industrious and honest man.—*Portland Argus.*

*New Orleans, Sept. 28.*—Captain Thompson was arrested for debt on Thursday last, underwent a preliminary investigation before Justice Shamburg on Friday, and was permitted to be bailed for \$5000. But he has not yet got any securities.

By accounts from Mobile, to October 1st, the weather had been so cold for two or three weeks, that fires were indispensable. It was apprehended there had been severe frosts, in which much injury would be done to the crops.

By Havana papers to Oct. 2d, received at Charleston, we learn that cargoes of rice went off dull. Provisions were generally scarce. Flour at \$17. Lard firm at 15, though plenty. Sugars scarce and brisk.

*New Minister to Spain*.—A letter from Washington, dated the 12th inst., mentions that Major Eaton will be appointed Minister to Spain, if he desires it;—and, if he does not, that Mr George M. Dallas will have the appointment.—*Jour. Com.*

**SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.** President, Hon. Daniel Webster; Vice Presidents, Hon. Nathan Hale, Hon. Edward Everett; Corresponding Secretary, Jacob Bigelow, M. D.; Treasurer, Henry F. Baker, Esq.; Recording Secretary, E. S. Dixwell, Esq.; Directors, His Honor S. T. Ames, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Hon. Joseph Tilden, Chandler Robbins, M. D., John P. Thorne, William J. Loring, Thomas B. Curtis, Esq., A. Gould, and William Gray, Esqrs.

The lectures before this Society will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5th, at the Hall of the Masonic Temple. The course will commence with a series of Lectures by the Rev. W. Emerson, on English literature, with reflections upon the genius and writings of some of the earliest English authors whose works have come down to us, as well as of those of modern times, the intimate relation in which literature stands to the history of nations, and the character of the nations now speaking the English language.

Mr Emerson will be followed by the Hon. Rufus Choate and Professor Farrar. The latter gentleman will give a lecture on Comets, with special reference to the Comet now visible, and a series of lectures on Optics.

Constitution. Art. 2. "Any adult may become a member of this Society, with all the privileges thereof, by an annual payment of two dollars, and by signing this constitution. Minors may become members, in so far as to have a right to attend, by signing the constitution and paying one dollar annually. Membership shall cease by neglect of paying the annual assessment."

At the Managers' meeting it was Voted, That for the lectures of next season tickets be issued to members of the Society, each of which shall admit one lady, and the price of such ticket to the course shall be two dollars; and tickets for children under twelve years of age shall be issued at one dollar each to the course.

By a vote of the Society, the officers are authorized to introduce students to the history of nations, and the character of the nations now speaking the English language.

The further arrangements will be hereafter announced.

DANIEL WEBSTER, President.  
E. S. DIXWELL, Rec. Sec. 1st Oct 1835

**WARD NO 6.**—The Democrats of Ward 6, friendly to the election of MORTON and FOSTER, to the Offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor, are requested to meet at the Ward Room, in said Ward, at 7 o'clock this (FRIDAY) EVENING, for the purpose of choosing a Ward Committee.

**WARD 11.**—The Democratic Republican citizens of Ward 11, are requested to meet at Park Hall, Boylston street, on Monday Evening, 19th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a Ward Committee, and such other business as may come before them. Per order of the County Committee.

**TO PRINTERS.**—A Journeyman Pressman is wanted at this office.

**NOTICE.**—The Democratic citizens of Norfolk, friendly to the Democratic nominations, State and National, are hereby requested to meet in Convention at Adams's Hotel in Dedham, on Monday, the 20th of Oct. inst. at three o'clock, P. M. to nominate candidates for Senators for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be deemed proper. Per order of County Committee.

Oct. 14, 1835.

**NORTHERN DEBATING SOCIETY.**—The regular meetings of the Northern Debating Society, are held every FRIDAY evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Vestry, rear of the Rev Mr Robbins' Church, Hanover street.

Question for discussion on Friday evening, 16th inst.—"Is a well regulated and efficient Militia at all times essential to the security of the rights of the people?"

ROBERT E. RUTHVEN, Sec'y.

**PROTRACTED MEETING.**—The First Free Congregational Church will hold a series of religious meetings during the week, at Congress Hall, (formerly Julien) corner of Congress and Milk streets. Preaching every evening in the week, by Rev Mr Mann, of Greenfield, Ct. at half past 7 o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting commencing at half past 6 o'clock. Those who are friendly to the cause of evangelical religion are invited to attend.

**THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS** of Ward 7, friendly to the election of Hon. Marcus Morton for Governor, and Hon. Wm Foster for Lieutenant Governor, are requested to meet at Congress Hall on Friday evening, October 16, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to choose a Ward Committee, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Per order of the Chairman.  
BOSTON, OCT. 14, 1835. E. A. VOSE, Sec'y.

**CENSUS NOTICE.**—On the 15th inst. the Gentlemen appointed to the several Wards for taking the Census of this City, will commence that duty, and it is hoped that the citizens generally will have the schedules that were distributed some weeks since, already filled up, and in readiness against the call for them. JOSEPH H. DORR, Chairman.

**CONVENTION.**—The Democratic Republicans of the County of Essex are hereby notified, that their Annual Convention for selecting Candidates, and transacting any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Hotel, (late Treadwell's) in Ipswich, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It is desirable that all the towns in the County should be represented.  
Per order of the County Committee.

**PLYMOUTH COUNTY.**—The Democratic Republicans in the several Towns in the county of Plymouth are requested to choose Delegates to meet in Convention at the house of Capt Henry Pope, in Halifax, on Wednesday the 21st day of October, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Senate, and transacting such other business as they think proper.

By order of the County Committee.

**PRICES OF STOCKS.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MORNING POST,  
By H. D. A. S. Broker...Office, No 5 Exchange st, up stairs  
October 16, 1835.

BANKS IN BOSTON.	Per Cent.	Amount.	LAST DIVIDEND.
United States	100 108 109	Oct 31	3 per cent
American	100 101 102	Oct 3	"
Atlantic	100 104 106	"	"
Atlas	100 104 106	"	"
Boston	50 53 54	"	3 for mos
City	100 106 108	"	3 per cent
Columbian	100 104 105	"	"
Commercial	100 100 102	"	"
Commonwealth	100 106 107	"	"
Eastern	100 102 107	"	"
Franklin (South Boston)	100 103 104	"	"
Fulton	100 98 100	"	"
Globe	100 106 107	"	"
Granite	100 98 100	"	"
Hancock	100 98 100	"	"
Hamilton	100 104 105	"	"
Market	100 102 103	"	"
Massachusetts	250 254 256	"	"
Merchants	100 106 107	"	23
New England	100 106 107	"	"
Norfolk	100 102 103	"	"
Oriental	100 102 104	"	"
South	100 98 101	"	"
State	60 61 62	"	23
Suffolk	100 117 119	"	"
Trenton	100 102 103	"	"
Trade	100 104 105	"	"
Union	100 102 104	"	"
Washington	100 102 103	"	"

INSURANCE COMPANIES.	Dividends payable in		
American	100	130	132 January & July
Atlas	100	104	105 " "
Atlantic	100	104	106 " "
Boston Marine	60	72	75 June & Dec
Boston	100	128	126 March & Sept
Columbian	100	101	103 April & October
Commonwealth	100	111	112 June & Dec
Commercial	100	98	101 April & October
Firemen's	50	50	51 January & July
Fishing Insurance	50	50	51 " "
Franklin	100	110	111 " "
Globe	66	69	70 " "
Hope	100	106	108 April & October
Merchants	100	102	104 May & November
Mercantile Marine	100	130	135 April & October
Manufacturers	373	383	389 March & Sept
Massachusetts Fire & Marine	100	102	103 June & Dec
New England Marine	50	50	51 January & July
Neptune	50	51	53 April & October
National	100	124	125 January & July
Ocean	100	94	96 April & Oct
Protection	333	341	36 " "
Suffolk	100	102	103 May & Nov
Trenton	50	50	51 January & July
United States	100	106	107 April & Oct
Washington	100		New
Warren Insurance			



## AUCTION SALES

BY SAMUEL K. BAYLEY,  
Office corner of Battery March street and Liberty square.  
**SPLENDID COACH & HARNESS.**  
*Tomorrow, at 1 o'clock, in Liberty square,*  
A splendid brass mounted coach and harness—built in the  
most expensive style and finish—has been used as a private

**HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.**  
*Tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, in Liberty square*  
A roan horse—6 years old,—warranted sound and kind  
order—may be seen early on the morning of sale in front of  
office,

A good saddle horse—sold for no fault.  
An elegant secret horse—6 years old—in any harness and under the saddle.  
A large bay mare—5 years old—half bred—was sired by Barefoot and raised on Prince's Island—is very powerful and fast—may be seen at Munroe and Williams.  
1 prime C spring chaise and harness.  
A good second hand chaise.  
A black mare—6 years old—warranted sound and kind.  
A grey mare—7 years old—warranted sound and kind—ma-

A bay horse—7 years old—warranted sound and kind—will trot 10 miles an hour.

The well known horse, Fox—8 years old—superior under the saddle and in harness.

A bay horse—warranted sound and kind—good in saddle and kind in harness—and a very fast traveler—may be seen at Hawley st.

A due bay mare, 7 years old—warranted sound and kind in any harness—and good under the saddle—will travel ten miles an hour with ease.

A sorrel horse—5 years old—warranted sound and kind

A grey horse—6 years old—warranted sound and kind in an harness—and a good saddle horse.  
The above are just from the country—may be seen on application at office.  
A large and powerful bay horse—8 years old—sound, and suitable for a large wagon or truck.  
A grey horse—7 years old—warranted sound and kind—and a good saddle horse.  
A prime brass mounted chaise and harness—built by Lynde in excellent order.  
A light trotting sulky—nearly new.

A square top chaise and harness.  
A bay horse—8 years old—sound and kind.  
2 new chaise harnesses.

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**BY JOHN TYLER.**  
Office No 9 Central wharf.

**DAMAGED WHITE SUGAR.**  
*This Day, at 11 o'clock, at No 19 India wharf,*  
—for the benefit of whom it may concern—  
20 bxs Havana White Sugar—partially damaged.

VENISON HAMS.  
*Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, at office,*  
 3 hhd's Venison Hams—in prime order.

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PEACH ORCHARD COAL.  
*Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, south side City whf,*  
 —on board schr Franklin—  
 —for the benefit of whom it may concern—

**SURINAM COCOA.**  
*Tomorrow*, at 11 o'clock, at office,  
4000 pounds Surinam Cocoa—of superior quality.

**PAINTS.**  
*Tomorrow*, at 11 o'clock, at office,

*Tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, at Otis's whf,  
The new bark Le Grange—260 tons burthen—bu  
at Bostwick's wharf.*

ner—copper fastened—calculated for a great carrying capacity, a hose through main hatch, and a fast sailer—is completely fitted in sails and rigging of the first quality—with two chain cables—and in every respect a first rate vessel—has a full inventory, which may be examined and particulars made known, by applying on board or at No 9 Central whf.

WOOL.  
On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, on Foster's whf,  
—for account of underwriters, or whom it may concern—  
336 bags Mexican Wool—part of which is partially damaged

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**BY DANIEL HERSEY,**  
Office No 24 Exchange street

*This Day, at 9½ o'clock, at office,*  
1 anvil—1 cooking stove—Lehigh and box stoves—lot funnel—  
large and small trunks—1 tool chest—8 bookbinder's presses—  
2 large sign, and other articles.

**CLOTHING—WATCHES, &c.**

I shall an assortment of new and 2d hand clothing—hats  
 hose—buttons—shoes—and other articles.  
 —At 10½ o'clock—  
 Fowling pieces—pistols, powder flasks, etc.  
 —At 11 o'clock—  
 A large number of watches.

**REAL ESTATE.**  
On *Saturday*, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, on the premises,  
I shall sell a lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, being  
convenient for two small families—having a good well of wa-  
ter, rain water—cistern—yard—and other conveniences—the  
estate is situated on Buttolf-st. measuring on said street 24

and thirty four feet deep, with all the privileges belonging the same—for further particulars inquire of the Auctioneer.

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**BY LORING NEWCOMB,**  
Office Nos 27 & 29 Exchange street.

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CLOTHING, &c.

**GENTEEL FURNITURE, &c.**  
On Wednesday at 9 1/2 o'clock at 42, Queen's street

The furniture of said house—consisting of 8 mahogany hair cloth chairs—rocking do—mahogany bureaux—do high posted bedsteads—do card and dining tables, made by C. Briggs, in the best manner—toilet tables—child's crib—feather beds—Kidderminster and other carpets—Bassett's

stair carpet—entry lamp—several framed prints—Chinese te-  
sets, with gold band—blue printed dining set—white hand-  
kn'vcs and forks—tumblers—wines—waiters—with a good as-  
sortment of kitchen furniture. The furniture can be examine  
the day previous to the sale.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM,  
Office corner of Federal and Milkstreet.  
LANDSCAPES—by Doughty.  
*This Day, at 11 o'clock.*

At Mr Doughty's Rooms, 220 Washington st,  
About 20 landscapes in oil—comprising fancy subjects and  
scenes from nature—among them are several views "Down  
East"—principally frontier scenes.  
☞ They may be viewed the day previous to and the morn-  
ing of the sale.

*This day*, at 12 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall.  
13 Chinese paintings, on glass, in frames—comprising a variety of pleasing pictures.  
Several paintings in oil colors—scenes of Canton, wharves, etc.—40 paintings on rice—costumes—birds and flowers.  
3 oil paintings—copies from English pictures—a few painted boxes.  
Also—portraits of Mr Forsyth—William Preston, of South Carolina, and Ashar Robbins—painted by Osgood.  
**FURNITURE—LARGE LOOKING GLASSES—PIANO**  
**EARTHENWARE**

**Tomorrow** at 9 o'clock, at office,  
A variety of genteel furniture—among which are dining,  
card, and pembroke tables—carpets—honey and common chairs—  
—looking glasses—timepiece—glass and china ware—brass  
fire sets—ivory handled knives and forks—sweaters—mahogany  
bureau—bedsteads—washstands—a vit cabinet, and a set in frame  
—tolling chairs—entry lamps—and a variety of kitchen furniture.

—At 11 o'clock—  
Several good Kidderminster and Brussels carpets—2 large  
looking glasses—plates 49 by 36—1 do, 47 by 35—1 do 38 1/2 by  
35—several other looking glasses—a pair of mahogany Grecian  
card tables—2 sets of mahogany chairs—2 sets of kitchen chairs  
—a new made of New England colored, and an oil mill.

—Also, at 12 o'clock—  
A handsome second hand piano forte—made in N Y—round  
corners—with drawers and of good tone.  
—by order of an executor—  
about 20 bottles of Madeira wine—bottled in 1809, belong

ing to the estate of a gentleman deceased.  
—At 12½ o'clock.—  
A variety of stoves—grates—funnel, &c.

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**HORSE.**  
*Tomorrow, at 1 o'clock in Liberty square,*  
A handsome grey mare—5 years old—warranted sound and  
kind in any harness—good under the saddle—will trot 9 miles  
an hour with ease, and is not sold for any fault—may be seen  
at 11 o'clock.—  
—At 12½ o'clock.—

A pair of handsome sorrel horses—perfectly kind—well broken—accustomed to the city—has been in the use of a private family.

A bay horse—5 years old—kind in any harness—and will stand without tying—has been used in a carryall—sold for want of employment—may be seen at the Lamb Tavern stable.

**POULT DE SOIE RIBBONS-DAMAGED.**—1 case rich Poulx de Soie Ribbons, (slightly damaged) with

velvet figure—the style is quite original and curious.  
Price—1 shilling for the wide—sixpence for the narrow.  
For sale by ALLEN & WELLES, Pemberton Hill. o13

**JOURNEMENTAILORS WANTED.**—Wanted one or two Journeymen Tailors, to work a few miles in the country—apply at this office. is2w o14



(Continued from the First Page.)

To found government on property is an immorality. It renders moral considerations subordinate to material power; and subjects the authority of reason to the dominion of brute force. The magistracy elected by wealth, will reverence its author; and avarice, which is always a discreditable motive, but which becomes intensely bad, when gathered into a national passion, and constituting the prevailing motive in the government, will stifle or at least impair the just regard for the welfare of the masses. What security is there for the laborer, where his employer is also his sovereign?

It is not right to quote Aristotle, as favoring the concession of political power to wealth. He was educated in a school which declared "a reverence for wealth, incompatible with a reverence for virtue." He well knew the covetous ambition of accumulated treasure; and that where indulged, "the wealthy had yielded to the temptation of engrossing all possessions."—"Immoderate wealth," says he, "is an occasion of sedition, which ends for the most part in monarchy;" a remark which coincides very nearly with the belief of the Democratic party, and with the confession of Gouverneur Morris, that "men of large property uniformly endeavor to establish tyranny."—"Wealth," says the same Grecian philosopher, "strives to enlarge its dominion, and when checked in its ambitious purposes, is prepared to convulse the state;" as if plainly perceiving that in a Democracy, the party of wealth is the party of revolution. And as if to leave a testimony against a party which has sought shelter under his authority, he observes, "a republic verging to a Democracy is the most secure and the most permanent, because the majority are masters of the state, and the people (compared with the aristocracy,) are less liable to the temptations of a selfish ambition."

The authority of Harrington is invoked. If he does indeed contend, that government founded on property is legitimately founded, he must be classed among the opponents of Democracy. Harrington discriminates between the power of moral opinion, which he calls authority, and the power of physical force, which he calls dominion; and he declares that the balance of dominion follows wealth, because wealth has the largest pastures and the fullest crib. He wrote amidst the din of arms, and after the ill success of a Democratic revolution. Descended from the English aristocracy, and nursed in its influences he was ignorant of the full force of moral opinion. Like our modern Whigs, he despised the multitude. "A nobility," these are his words, "is the very life and soul of a commonwealth." The institutions of Venice, where the original democratic constitution had by the process of "a revolution" been transformed into a profligate, tyrannical and justly odious aristocracy, Harrington preferred "to all those of the whole world beside."—"The constitution of the Bank of England," says his Whig eulogist, "comes the nearest of any government to the model of Harrington." The young men of Massachusetts cannot yield implicit deference to such authority. They acknowledge Harrington as indeed favoring the Whigs.

It is attempted to confirm the principle of the right of property to possess the government, by history; and an appeal is made with an air of triumph to the example of Rome. True, political power was there concentrated in the hands of wealth. And the consequence should serve as a beacon to the end of time, to warn the world against the fatal error. The wealthy, possessing exclusive power, degraded the middling class; and established by law the distinction of caste. The Plebeian had no share in the executive power; possessed no equality of franchise; could not conduct an army; or preside in a court; or be elected to office; or intermarry with the privileged class; nay more; religion was betrayed into the hands of wealth; the rich established themselves as the sole interpreters of the divine will, the monopolists of prayer; the Plebeian was marked as hateful to the gods, not less than despised of men. A special legislation permitted the party of wealth to engross the profits of labor by means of exorbitant usury; the rule of imprisonment for debt was so severe, that each wealthy man might make his house a prison; become his own sheriff, and his own jailor; and finally, sell the impoverished debtor as a slave. The Plebeians were valued but as *things*. So fatal was this error in the original constitution of patrician Rome, that the evils of it ran through the whole course of Roman history. God forbid! that our republic should bear any such analogy to that of Rome. The history of Rome is a history of carnage and of robberies; its fame is founded only on the gigantic character of its vices. It never had an original literature or a true spirit of liberty. The Romans did but make themselves *REUM DOMINOS*, lords of the material world; they never were masters of the principles of liberty and the glories of mind. Let us not imitate their example. If we found political power on property, like them, we shall have a distinction of patricians and plebeians, of nobles and of commons; present discord and ultimate tyranny. Let us not divide ourselves into castes; let us have but one caste, "the caste of humanity."

#### DEMOCRACY THE PARTY OF BENEFICENT REFORM.

If government naturally rests on wealth, then wealth having once acquired it, would have retained it forever.

Yet it is not by vast armies, by immense natural resources, by vast accumulations of treasure, that the greatest results in modern civilization have been accomplished. The traces of the career of conquest pass away, hardly leaving a scar on the public mind. The famous battle grounds of victory, are most of them comparatively indifferent to the human race; barren fields of blood, the scourges of their times, but affecting the social condition as little as the raging of a pestilence. Not one benevolent institution, not one ameliorating principle in the Roman state, was a voluntary concession of the aristocracy; each useful principle was borrowed from the Democracies of Greece, or was a reluctant concession to the demands of the people. The same is true in modern political life. It is the confession of an enemy to Democracy, that "ALL THE GREAT AND NOBLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE WORLD HAVE COME FROM POPULAR EFFORTS."

It is the uniform tendency of the popular element to enfranchise and bless humanity. The exact measure of the progress of civilization is the degree in which public opinion, the intelligence of the common mind, has prevailed over wealth and brute force; in other words, the measure of the progress of civilization is the progress of Democracy. The efforts of reform in England at the present day are but the fruits of the Democratic puritans of a former century, who, in the spirit of hope, scattered the seeds of truth, that were to ripen in a later generation. Nor be it forgotten that the system of representative government in Massachusetts was not a gift or a proposition of patricians; but sprung from the bosom of the common people. And in like manner every public act of Massachusetts, that has borne the stamp of true greatness and glory, has sprung from the common mind. The measures, that are more immediately to be traced to the influence of wealth, do not constitute the bright pages of her history.

The English revolution of 1688 was, indeed, an aristocratic revolution, achieved in favor of property, by "men of property;" and like the institutions of Rome, it furnishes an incontrovertible argument against the union of power and wealth. Every popular principle, then established, had been introduced into the English mind at the period of the earlier revolution, which had been attempted by the Democratic friends of our ancestors. The peculiar and distinguishing characteristics of the policy of 1688, the strict assertion of the privileges of the House of Lords, the extreme intolerance of the Church establishment, the outrageous inequalities of aristocratic taxation, the dependence of the House of Commons on the House of Lords, these are the evils, which were then so firmly fastened upon England, that it has required nearly a century and a half for the English people to gather power for the commencement of their reform. The Whigs of 1688 were "men of property," alike hostile to the power of the sovereign, and to the rights of the people.

#### DEMOCRACY AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Our fathers, when they began the struggle with England, aimed only at a redress of grievances, not at a vindication of popular rights. They were subjects of a monarchy; and possessed a colonial government based upon a charter, emanating from the English sovereign. They held their liberties as a concession, a compact, a bargain; and asserting their own unviolated loyalty, they complained that the English monarch had broken his part of the covenant. They did not plead natural law, but English law; they did not assert natural rights but chartered rights. They still acknowledged a hereditary king, a hereditary House of Lords, a corrupt and unreformed House of Commons, and while they offered allegiance to the king and a limited obedience to parliament, they did but claim security in their chartered privileges. They were Whigs.

And what came of their Whiggism? Nothing, absolutely nothing but angry words. The tools of the Whig workshop could not reach their case. The king frowned at their petitions; the Commons derided their remonstrances; and Lord Chatham, who, like a true Whig thanked God, America had resisted, was carried to the House of Lords, that with his dying breath he might protest against the independence of America.

Our fathers, panting for freedom, and involved in difficulties, which the Whig principle could not solve, looked within themselves and to heaven for a remedy.

A remedy was discovered. It was Democracy; the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. Nothing else could justify a declaration of independence. The delegates of the thirteen colonies rose there also into the dignity of the representatives of independent States, and appealing to God, they wrote on the corner stone of our nation in letters of light, so deep that they can never be effaced, so bright that their light extends through the world, the glorious truths:

"All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights. \* \* \* Governments are instituted among men in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

With this declaration the days of Whiggism were numbered, and the days of Democracy began. It was a new era in the history of the world. It was a new moral creation; and on its kindling morn, the sun of liberty first rose upon the nations with healing in its beams.

#### WHIGGISM AND DEMOCRACY.

Thus we perceive in all their bearings, the opposition between the principles of Whiggism and the principles of Democracy; a difference as great as between pride and benevolence; as between Marlborough and Washington; as between the battle of Blenheim and the battle of Bunker Hill. The Whig rests for his support on material interests, Democracy on morality and mind. The Whig respects men with their possessions; Democracy cherishes naked humanity. The Whig idolizes established abuses and pleads prescription; Democracy is the party of hope and of reform. The Whig kindles with zeal in the defence of separate interests; Democracy demands equal rights. The Whig claims the privilege of resisting his sovereign; Democracy asserts the sovereignty of the people. The Whig regards liberty as a fortunate privilege or as a covenanted enfranchisement; Democracy holds liberty as a natural and inalienable right. The Whig builds his strong government on force; Democracy trusts in the diffusion of intelligence and the power of opinion. The Whig fulfils his contracts and knows no obligation to do more; Democracy claims kindred with every sufferer, and as each generation takes up its line of march for eternity, it cheerfully provides for the infirm. The Whig makes common cause with his clan; Democracy cares for the well-being of the many. The Whig, resting government on wealth, lays the foundation of a monied aristocracy; Democracy, resting government on the intelligence and morality of the masses, establishes the supremacy of the people and opens the way to the principality of virtue.

#### III. THE CANDIDATES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Convention of the Young Men of Massachusetts had endeavored to spread before the public their views of Democracy as considered in itself, and in its contrasts with Whiggism. In the practical administration of the government of the United States, they do not wish to see the government array the masses of men against the masses of interests; they wish to see the government, remaining true to its character of popularity, act as the mediator between the masses of interest and the masses of men. Every interest should be respected with a uniform inclination to Democracy. This is the government which the young men of Massachusetts believe to be the very best for the country. The undeviating consistency of the public career of Martin Van Buren, is a proof that such will be his policy. Of no one of our public men have the political principles been so distinctly marked, and so consistently maintained. It is his want of violence, which his enemies have termed, a want of decided opinions; it is his moderation, the sure safeguard of consistency and the strongest proof of a well-balanced mind, that has been reproached as a political crime by those who were angry with him for not sharing their passions; it is the harmony of his mind with the public mind, which has been denounced as the spirit of corrupt intrigue.

Three qualities are eminently essential to a statesman, in the administration of national affairs: PATRIOTISM, or a sincere love of our Democratic institutions; CAPACITY, suited to the discharge of high functions; and CONDUCT, or practical skill to administer the government on the principles which its democratic character requires and in a manner that shall harmonize with the public mind. In the union of these three qualities, by whom among his competitors is he equalled?

#### MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK.

Massachusetts and New York ought not to be separated. The citizens of New York are the sons of New England. The interests of New York are the interests of New England. Is not its chief magistrate the son of a Massachusetts yeoman? In the war of the revolution, did not New York have the just pretensions of the immortal Schuyler, who was as wise and as gentle as he was brave, and cheerfully surrender to New England the command of their common army, and the highest glory of the triumph over their common foe? And ought we now to display less elevation of character? Ought we to foster an unavailing and unworthy jealousy or distrust? The young men of Massachusetts, while they would deplore any contingency, that would serve to separate Massachusetts from the Union, from the central States, and even from the States of New England, yet desire to speak of Mr. Webster only in terms of respect. They acknowledge his powerful mind, and his impressive eloquence; they regret, that on essential points, his principles are at variance with the principles of Democracy. Those who call themselves his friends, have placed his name before the public as a candidate for the Presidency, without the slightest prospect of success, and with the avowed purpose of attempting to defeat another. But can this be acceptable to a truly honorable mind? Is it the part of fair competition, when every hope is lost, still to struggle merely to defeat a rival? Is this magnanimity? Would it be integrity? Can a truly great mind do it? Would Washington have done it? Will Webster do it?

#### MASSACHUSETTS AND THE NULLIFIERS.

But if Mr. Webster should yield himself to such a purpose, let it be remembered, that the attempt at defeating his rival, an attempt which will be unsuccessful, yet necessarily implies a union with the nullifiers, and an ultimate surrender to their influence.

The nullifiers have yielded nothing; they are too proud to yield; they are too consistent to yield; and their ascendancy in the Whig party is indisputably proved, not only by the manner in which the presidential canvass is conducted but by the public acts of the Senate.

1. When it was resolved to reject Mr. Van Buren, as envoy to Great Britain, because the nullifiers had been exposed as the most aristocratic party in the country, our northern Whigs assisted by their votes. True, they pleaded as their motive, the duty of avenging a pretended insult, offered to the administration of Mr. Adams. But the young men of Massachusetts confidently believe, that Mr. Adams was not on that occasion consulted, and that he regarded the rejection of Mr. Van Buren as injurious to the interests and honor of the country.

2. The same subordination to the nullifiers was manifested in the election of a nullifier as President pro tempore of the Senate.

3. Again, and in a still more important point, the subordination was manifested in the election of a printer to the Senate, when the organ of nullification was distinguished by the official preference of that body, and his press was sustained by appropriations of unusual munificence.

4. That the subordination might be still more apparent, the Northern Whigs yielded to the nullifiers of the South their aid on the patronage Bill, which was artfully designed, not to limit the evils of patronage, but to weaken the executive power, which the nullifiers despair of being able to wield; and increase the authority and control of the Senate, where alone their influence can prevail.

Fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, the evidence is before you; the union of the Whigs of the North with the Whigs of the South, voting by States, invariably leads to the triumph of Nullification. It has placed it at the head of the Senate and of the public press. Are you prepared by wasting your votes, to do all in your power to secure the triumph of Nullification in the executive department? An attempt to carry the election to the house is an attempt to elect a bosom friend and ally of Nullification. Shall Massachusetts show herself willing to betray the cause of union into the hands of its bitter and uncompromising foes?

#### THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Should the principles which this Convention advocates, be introduced into our State government by the election of MARCUS MORTON and WILLIAM FOSTER, it will be the duty of the administration to preserve a wakeful consciousness of their high vocation. The rights of labor, and the equal claims of our citizens and of their industry, will be advocated and sustained. The evils which result from our monied corporations, whether banks or manufacturing companies, will be examined in a spirit of candor, but with a resolute determination to adopt respecting them those measures which the welfare of the people may require. The principle of imprisonment for debt will be discountenanced as a relic of a barbarous age, when government was based on property, and public happiness subjected to avarice and ambition. The right of the people to build free bridges with their own money, will be established; and the claim to baronial privileges be rejected with scorn. The improvement of the system of free schools will be inflexibly pursued. A reform in the constitution will permit the citizen of Suffolk but two years longer to retain thrice the elective power of the yeoman of Franklin. The patronage of the Executive will be diminished by giving directly to the people the appointment of more of their servants; particularly, the choice of sheriffs. Earnest attempts will be made, to introduce simplicity into the laws; to remove intricacy and uncertainty, and to eradicate every principle unfavorable to equal rights. No charters with unwarrantable privileges will be granted. The independent mechanic will be protected against unequal competition. "Liberty is beneficence." Every enterprise for increasing the well-being of the people will be fostered;—every corrupt combination of men for selfish purposes, especially if that combination be secret, will be discountenanced;—the right of the people to self-government, the inviolability of the constitution which they establish, and the supremacy of the laws which embody their will, will be asserted. Finally, Massachusetts will become reconciled to her ancestors, the fathers of Democracy, whose memory has too long been obscured;—will become reconciled to herself and to the principles which she cherished, when she gave her vote for THOMAS JEFFERSON;—will become reconciled to the Union, and return to the place she occupied in the days of her glory.

In the struggle on which they have entered, the young men of Massachusetts, hoping for immediate success, are resolved, in any event, to persevere. They are encouraged in this struggle, by the memory of their ancestors, by the spirit that established independence, by the cheering voice of every sister state in New England, by the example of the Democracy of the Union, by the sympathies of the friends of freedom throughout the world. The principles of Democracy must prevail even in Massachusetts. Fathers! have you not left them written on the pages of our history? Young Men! will you not join in the moral contest for the happiness of the masses?

By order of the Convention.

WILLIAM W. THOMPSON, } Vice Presidents.

LEONARD M. PARKER, }

ERASMUS D. BEACH, }

WM. H. FESSENDEN, } Secretaries.

ELIAB WARD, }

ANDREW J. DAVIS, }

#### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two substantial well built brick DWELLING HOUSES, Four Stories high, each containing fifteen rooms, Attic, and large Cellar under each, Aqueduct and Rain Water, with the usual out houses to the same, pleasantly situated on the corner of Piedmont & Church Street, where great improvements are going on, the situation being near the Boston and Providence Rail Road Depot, and as no House for the accommodation of passengers arriving in the cars being in the vicinity, the above Houses would be answered as an *BOYER*, or as separate *BOYER* Houses, they are in good repair, and well worthy the attention of the Capitalist as they will be sold at a low rate and upon reasonable terms to suit the purchaser, they can be examined at any time on application to the subscriber. Further information respecting the same can be had by application to WILLIAM PALFREY, No 6, Exchange Street.

Sawis & Co. 313

#### CLOTHES DRESSING EXTRAORDINARY.

W. S. JENNINGS, No 10 Franklin Avenue, near Cornhill, respectfully informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the business of Clothes Dressing, in all its various branches, as usual,—and being gratefully thankful for past favors, earnestly hopes by his untiring zeal in the prosecution of his branch, to merit continued patronage. As to the economy and utility of the improved art of clothes dressing, those who doubt its renovating and beneficial effects in restoring old garments to their original appearance, the subscriber most respectfully invites to make a fair trial before passing a cold and unfavorable judgment,—and assures all such, that no pains will be spared to render satisfaction.

Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired in the neatest manner, and a liberal price given for off-cast clothes.

N. B. All orders as above, will meet with prompt attention.

W. S. JENNINGS.

#### CAMPHOR-SPIRITS TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.

100 lbs pure Boston distilled Spirits Turpentine.

1000 lbs pure Rosin, of superior quality. For sale by EBENEZER STEVENS, 13 Long wh.

cop11mo—112

#### JOHN E. BROWN, VETERINARY SURGEON.

respectfully informs the public, that he will board and attend *SICK AND LAME HORSES*, on the following terms—the first week for \$5, and the second week for \$4—and if essential to remain under his care longer, upon terms as may be agreed on.

Surgical cases, such as Pollevis, Fistula, Wens, &c. A cure warranted, if the owner requests it.

The above prices include all ordinary charges.

Roxbury, March 12, 1835.

#### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. G. & H. HUNT have this day taken a copartnership with them, NATHANIEL SHAW, and the business will in future, be carried on under the name and firm of HUNTS & SHAW, by whom all outstanding accounts will be settled.

J. G. HUNT, HIRAM HUNT, NATHL. SHAW.

Boston, Sept. 23, 1835.

#### HUNTS & SHAW, have at their stand, N. E. corner

of Faneuil Hall Market, and at Store No 17 Commercial street, (up stairs,) a splendid assortment of fine Cutlery, Jewelry, Books and Fancy Goods.

Also, a very extensive assortment of Songs. All of which they offer for sale wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in the city.

cop11m\* s29

#### PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The complete Printing Establishment recently used in Printing the South Western Republican, including a fine fine Union Printing Press; 75 pc of all descriptions suitable for Paper, Book and Job Work,—with all the necessary office Furniture, nearly new and in good repair. The whole establishment having been in use only two years, will be sold at a great bargain on application to JOHN T. GIBBS, of Dover, N. H. or JOHN RICHARD, South Berwick, Me. W & P s30

#### INDIA RUBBER HOSE.

The Roxbury India Rubber Company having purchased of Edwin M. Chaffee his entire Patent Right for making, vending and using *INDIA RUBBER HOSE FOR FIRE ENGINES AND OTHER PURPOSES*, and having applied the same successfully to use, so as to leave no doubt of its great utility, are ready to receive orders and supply any quantity that may be desired, at the most reasonable prices.

All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing the above patent, as they would avoid the penalties of the statutes of the United States in such cases provided.

J. MARINER, Treasurer.

Warehouse No 109 State st, Boston.

10sep1—T&Fos3m

#### NOTICE TO CABINET MAKERS.

Wanted two Journeymen Cabinet makers, one mahogany Chair maker. None but good workmen need apply. Wanted, also, a Boy 15 years of age, as an apprentice as above. Inquire at this office.

313 Sawis

#### GRATES—GRATES—GRATES.

BRYANT & HERMAN, at their Factory, No 15 Water st, offer for sale the most extensive assortment of Cast Iron Frame Grates to be found in this city. They have some very neat and handsome patterns, suitable for marble fire places, equal in beauty, and superior in durability, to any other kind now in use. Builders, and all others in want, will do well to examine these grates before purchasing elsewhere.

MW&Tuf—au15

#### BARTON'S CLOTHING STORE, 27 Brattle street.

George E. Barton continues at his old stand as above, where his patrons and the public will always find a good assortment of ready made Clothing of every description. G. E. B. would notify his friends that he is now getting a first rate assortment of Fall and Winter Goods which he believes will not be surpassed by any in the city. He is also receiving the London, Paris, New York, and Boston Fashions—by any of which modes he will manufacture garments at moderate prices for cash. The following is a brief sketch of the assortment of ready made garments always on hand, Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Surtouts, Wrappers, Cloaks, Vests, Pantalons, and a variety of fancy articles for gentlemen's wear. GEORGE E. BARTON, 27 Brattle st.

Thirty good Tailors wanted immediately, to make all descriptions of Fall and Winter Garments.

au13

#### JOSEPH STARK, Draper and Tailor, informs his

Friends and Customers, that he has opened his store, No 43 Congress st, where he offers for sale Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, of the first quality, for cash—which he intends to make up into garments, on moderate terms, to any gentleman who may please to favor him with a call.

N. B. Those gentlemen who wish, can furnish their own cloth—and all garments are warranted to fit and to be made in a workmanlike manner.

iskos3m—01

#### STOCK AND STAND.

For sale, on reasonable terms the stock of a Crockery and Glass warehouse, centrally situated, in a snug store, at a low rent—the stock is new, having been imported within a few months—credit will be given on a part or the whole, if desired—inquire at this office.

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#### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A number of Coat makers—inquire of JOSEPH STARK, No 43 Congress st.

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#### 25 CASKS BALTIMORE EPSOM SALTS.

12 cases Liqueur Paste.

3 cases Vermont Inate root.

2 cases Snakeroot—for sale by OLIVER FLETCHER

No 2 India st.

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#### MANILLA INDIGO.

8 cases, of prime quality, for sale by F. S. & N. CARUTH.

4 Long wh.

#### UNIFORMS FOR SALE.

50 new Uniform Coats, suitable for Infantry, Cavalry, or Light Artillery—will be sold low on application to N. F. SNELLING, 10 & 12 Congress st.

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#### BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT for October.—On and after the 1st of

October, the Cars will leave the Depots in Boston and Worcester at the same hours, viz—

6 A. M. 11 A. M. 3 P. M.

Stopping as usual at the depots on the road.

Price of Tickets, (with which passengers are requested to provide themselves) to Worcester, \$1.50.

Passengers by this road will find conveyances at Worcester for Springfield, Northampton, Hartford, Norwich, Keene, &c.

Passengers sending baggage to the Ticket Office of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, are requested to label it with name and destination—and they are also requested to give the same information to the man at the baggage car—as all baggage not otherwise ordered will be sent to Worcester or Boston.

W. F. HARNED, Ticket Master.

Boston, Sept. 22, 1835. ep1f

#### BOSTON AND LOWELL RAIL ROAD.

The Cars for the present and until further notice, will leave Boston at 8 A. M.—11 A. M.—and 4 P. M.

Leave Lowell at 8 o'clock A. M.—2 A. M.—and 4 P. M.

No Baggage can be taken except what belongs to passengers.

Allowance to each, 40 lbs.

Tickets may be had at the Depot, corner of Leverett and Brigham streets. Price \$1 each.

GEO. M. DEXTER, Agent.

#### BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.

MAIN ROAD.—On and after the 21st inst, the Cars will leave the Depots at Boston and Providence, twice every day, (Sundays excepted) as follows—

Leave Boston at 9 o'clock A. M. (with the steamboat passengers) and at 4 P. M.

Leave Providence on the arrival of the steamboat from New York, and at 4 P. M.

SUNDAY.

Leave Boston at 9 o'clock A. M.

Providence on the arrival of the steamboat from New York.

The company having made the necessary arrangements, will commence, on the 21st inst, the transportation of merchandise between Boston and Providence, at the following rates, viz—

All articles of merchandise, 25 cts per 100 lbs

India Silks in cases, (other Silks in proportion,) 30 cts per case

Straw Bonnets, in boxes, 20 " " box

Cassia, 1 " " 1

Gold and Silver, in bullion or coin, 1 " " \$1000

Furniture, \$12 per car.

Articles deemed by the company extra hazardous, or extra bulky, will be taken by special contract only.

The necessary arrangements having been made with the New York and Providence steamboat lines, goods from Boston for New York, will, if ordered, be put on board a steamboat for New York.

Goods from New York, for Boston, will be received from the steamboats, and delivered as per order.

N. B. In either case, freight through, collected as usual.

#### DETHAM BRANCH RAILROAD.

On and after the 21st inst, the Cars will leave Boston and Detham three times every day, (Sundays excepted) as follows—

Leave Boston, at 9 1/2 o'clock A. M.

" " 1 " " P. M.

Leave Detham, at 7 1/2 " A. M.

" " 1 " " P. M.

SUNDAY—

Leave Boston, at 9 o'clock A. M.

" Detham, at 5 " P. M.

DANIEL NASON, Master of Transportation at Boston.

B. W. COMSTOCK, " Providence.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Superintendent.

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#### BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.

The public are hereby informed that no agent or other person in the employ of the Company, is authorized to take charge of money, in bank notes or other paper, and that the Company will not be responsible for any package unless it is duly receipted for by the Master of Transportation, at the depot, where said package may have been deposited.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Superintendent.

#### FARE TWO DOLLARS.—STAGE AND STEAM